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## AGRICULTURAL.

### Economy in Stock Feeding.

Owing to the dry weather through the spring and early summer in all the eastern part of the country, the hay crop this year is unusually light. This, however, is less an evil than would generally be supposed, for most farmers have learned that hay is very rarely an economical feed. In the years when hay is extremely abundant there is apt to be too much reliance on hay as feed, and stock go through the winter in worse condition than when the scarcity of hay obliges them to feed grain and meal with coarser fodder.

Because grain can easily be sold for money, some old-fashioned farmers use it for stock on their farms as feed for stock. Thereby they not only lose the present advantage which the grain would give in better condition of stock, but they deprive the property which it is should be. This is especially noticeable in the case of cows whose value depends largely on keeping up a large milk flow for a long time. The loss from poor feeding in the fall of the milk yield is not the only one which the farmer suffers who tries to economize by withholding the grain needed to keep the milk flow what it should be. During most of the time that the cow is milked she is bearing a strain, which is marked by her with the tenderness induced by the care and feed that she receives. All our best breeds of stock are the product of feeding and keeping them from exposure to cold storms, quite as much as they are of care in breeding. A few days pinching by cold or starving for lack of food will have an effect on the future that will impair its value as long as it lives.

So far as possible the feed for milch cows should be given in succulent form. Grain should be ground into meal and moistened before feeding, and then given with some cut hay or cornstalks, which are also moistened and steamed. The value of steamed food in winter for milch cows is not appreciated as it should be. If some grain or meal is steamed with chopped corn stalks the whole will be eaten, and cows will do better on such feed than they will on meadow hay, which is much dearer.

By feeding cotton-seed meal or linseed meal, much grain straw may be profitably used as feed for growing stock. Corn is not a good grain to feed with either straw or corn stalks, as it is so largely carbohydrate. There is not enough of the nitrogenous or strength-giving elements of food in corn to make it a satisfactory feed with corn stalks or straw. Yet because corn is our most abundant grain this mistake in feeding is most often made. We need a large portion of the American cotton seed grown to be fed with corn and ears, thus making each worth more than it would be if fed alone. This country has always been and will be in future the largest producer of both corn and cotton. The combination of cotton-seed meal with the grain and fodder of corn will therefore give an enormous advantage in the cheaper production of meats of all kinds for which this makes the most economical feed that is anywhere possible. In Great Britain, where corn cannot be grown, the use of roots to some extent takes the place of corn fodder as stock feed. But in this country much of our corn fodder is put into the silos. Corn ensilage is a better nutrient feed than roots, and it can be grown much more cheaply, though roots, pumpkins and windfall apples, when the crop is plentiful, may all be profitably used to make a great variety.

### Good Demand for Wheat.

According to latest reports from European harvests there is sure to be for the coming year a good demand for American wheat from European countries. The shortage as compared with the crop of 1898 is

estimated at 200,000,000 bushels, and it is greatest from those countries that are naturally the exporters of wheat. Russia alone has between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 bushels less wheat than a year ago, when famine prevailed last winter in many provinces. Spain is usually an exporter of wheat, but can spare none this year. France always exports wheat, and must this year import more than ever. Wheat has long been cheap that its use has increased faster than the grain can be supplied. In fact, wheat demands those kinds of fertilizers that only intelligent cultivators will furnish. Hence in most countries every attempt to greatly increase the wheat product only results in securing an extended acreage in this crop, which proves a failure, and therefore by wasting seed grain makes the crop smaller than before.

It seems likely that wheat will never again become as cheap as it has ruled during the past 10 years. Much of this time the apparent profit from the wheat crop on new land was secured by depleting soil of its fertility. Millions of acres cannot grow another wheat crop unless phosphate and nitrogenous manures are applied to the land. This requires a much better system of farming than any but the most intelligent farmers are able to pursue. Among the peasantry of India and of southern Russia wheat is sown on land year after year with little or no manure, until the land refuses to yield. Then it is allowed to rest until sufficient manure is made in another crop. This difficulty in making wheat crops grow in succession on the same land has always made wheat dearer than any other grain. But for many years so much new land was brought under cultivation and sown with wheat that lessened crops in the larger cultivated sections could not prevent large increases in the yield. In the localities where wheat has been longest grown there has been a revival of wheat growing because of the use of phosphate. There is more wheat grown in the older wheat-growing States than there was in the years before mineral fertilizers had to be used, though the cheapness with which wheat could be grown on new land has made this increased wheat crop of little profit to the grower.

To feature the bulk of wheat grown must be made profitable by the use of phosphate, and these will require that wheat must average from 75 cents to a dollar per bushel to the grower to make them pay expenses. Most wheat growers say that dollar wheat is as low as this crop can be made to pay where the original fertility of the soil has been worn. Wheat will be and has been grown at a price that it is because the wheat crop is one of the best to get a good seedling with, and what is lost on the wheat is made up by the clover and grass. The phosphate makes a good growth of both grass and clover. These are depended upon to maintain soil fertility. If it were not for the wheat thus grown to get a better seedling than would otherwise be possible, the price of wheat would probably have been much higher than it has been.

Wheat will not be as dear the coming year as it otherwise would, because its scarcity will be partly compensated by increased use of our own crop, which promises to be one of the largest ever grown. Twenty-one hundred million bushels of corn is probably a fair estimate, and it is not likely to be out of the market for some time. Only a small part of this immense crop is used directly as human food. But it will go into and increase all our food products, pork, beef, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs. It is the great increase of these secondary farm products that a good corn crop insures that makes it so universally and justly regarded as being always the precursor of an era of national prosperity. When all the wheels of industry are set in motion this of itself will make certain that the farmer, from whose labors general prosperity always comes, shall share in it.

### Live Stock Notes.

A correspondent of the Sheep Breeder writes that in 1892 he bought a lot of sheep to feed, some of which he suspected of being scabby, but he was prepared to dip them. He dipped them well, and saw no signs of the scab afterward, and they fattened finely. Another year he got the scab among his flock at the barn by trusting to the dipping at Chicago for some which he bought. He dipped every sheep and lamb three times, at intervals of about a week. Since that time he has not seen any sign of either ticks or scab in his flock, although they have been sheared several times.

The secret of success in dipping does not seem to depend so much upon what particular make of dip is used, but upon how it is used. Apparently most of the advertised sheep dips are much like the advertised commercial fertilizers, some may be better than others, but all are good if enough is used, and proper care taken. Get one that is made by a responsible firm, and use it right and there will be a profit in its use.

We believe in the idea of dipping two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days, and in having the dip at a temperature of about 110°, holding the sheep in it two minutes or a little more if fleece is very heavy, and if for the scab, rubbing the places which seem worst with a stiff brush. For ticks alone we should dip soon after shearing in preference to just before, but if shearing was not to be soon we would not wait. Dip the lambs about two weeks after the old sheep have been dipped, and have a care that they are not too warm when dipped, and keep them in the pen for 12 to 24 hours afterward, as it is not well that the dip should dry out too rapidly, nor that they should be exposed to cold winds after their hot bath.

The same paper reports that a Chicago

wool dealer has recently received a clip of 30,000 pounds of Western wool so strongly impregnated with lime from the lime and sulphur dip, that it will lose the owner full five cents on the scored pound. The bad effects of this dip are not confined to its effect upon the wool, but it may be injurious to the sheep as well, especially if any have been out in the shearing.

One of the great secrets of success in keeping live stock of any kind, and having them thrive well and be profitable, is the keeping them comfortable. If good stock is taken to commence with we might say that all rules for their care would be comprised in the above.

They are not comfortable when they are hungry and cold, and in these July days we may easily believe that it is not comfortable to them to stand out in the hot sun without shade, any more than it was last spring to be out in a cold wind or storm without shelter. Yet, like mankind, they will endure more of heat or cold if at moderate work than when idle.

The horse or ox that is busy at work may not feel the heat badly, but if placed out in the direct rays of the sun on a hot day and obliged to stand still, he soon shows signs of suffering. There are not many men who would allow their teams to stand out in the sun during the noon hour if they could find a shady place for them. We have seen the calf tethered out where he could reach no shade many a time, but this was more frequently the result of thoughtlessness than from a lack of knowledge. If he was put in the shade in the morning the owner did not always remember that he could not follow the shade as the sun changed its position.

Another thing we have seen quite often: The team put in the barn to feed and rest at noon, after working through a hot forenoon. They went into the shade of the roof, dry and apparently little the worse for their work, and when taken out they were reeking with perspiration, even so that it dropped from them. This was but another case of thoughtless cruelty. Because they were sheltered from the hot sun the owner had not remembered that his building was so poorly ventilated that they had no longer the fresh air which dried them off and kept them comparatively comfortable when at work. Some stables are so badly infested with flies that the animal in them during daylight uses about as much exertion in fighting them and stamping, as it would in doing ordinary work, to say nothing about being made physically uncomfortable from their bites, or the fear of bites.

Cows sometimes run from two warm stables when put up to be milked at night, but so often as the horses do when put in the barn, as if the barn is not well ventilated at the cow stables, the owner or milker soon learns it, and either milks out of doors or contrives to get more air inside, and the cow stables are not usually made with high partitions between the animals to cut off all the air, as are the horse stalls. We dislike basement stables because of the difficulty of ventilating them properly, as well as because of their dampness. In fact, a lack of ventilation is the cause of the dampness and the musty odor that usually marks them. A man we know usually feeds his horses at noon out of doors, in the shade if he can, but in the sun in preference to a warm barn, well ventilated almost in all parts but the horse stall. And no horse is allowed to stand with the harness on when not at work, and never should be.

We find in the Prairie Farmer another remedy for bloating in cattle which we have never seen published before, but it is worth testing. Their correspondent says he gives from one to five tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, according to size of animal, mixed with about an equal quantity of water or milk, the turpentine being most readily taken by the milk. It gives immediate relief, he claims, and he thinks it would save any animal if given 30 minutes before it would die without the remedy.

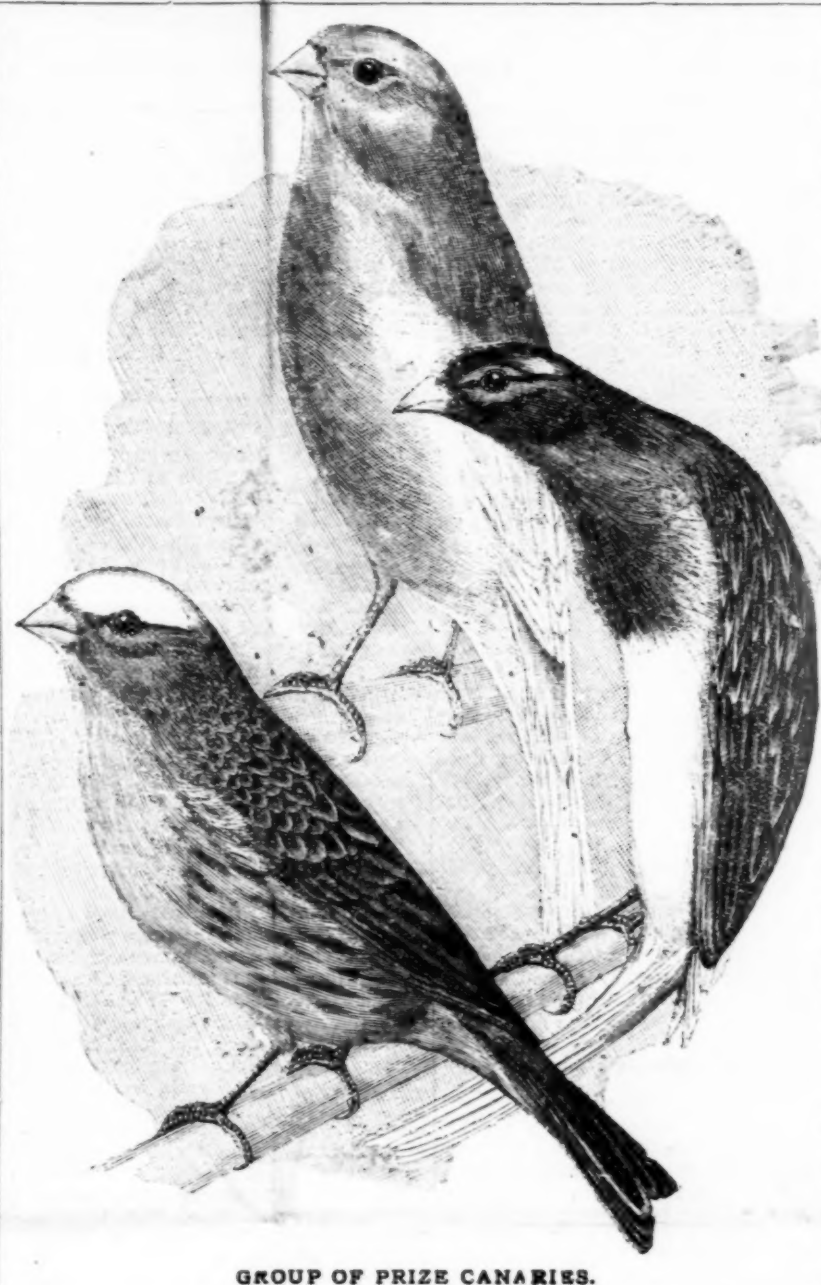
### New York Farm Notes.

In this section of Lewis County we are still in the midst of a severe drought. Only light rains two or three times during the season have fallen here. The earth has become perfectly dry for several feet below the surface. The fields are barren of all greenness save in the low, springy places. Pastures are devoid of feed for stock, and consequently, most of the farmers are obliged to feed their stock with either hay or late sown grain. Corn has not yet fully matured sufficiently to contain much, if any, nourishment. Mill feed is fed in abundance to milch cows, and with all that can be done for them, they have fallen off, over one half, in their milk flow, in many instances.

The oat crop is being secured and will be nearly an average of previous years. Where oats were sown early in the spring and got a good start before the ground became too dry, the crop is fairly satisfactory. The potato crop must be light if the drought continues much longer, as the tops already show signs of dying and withering up.

Corn stands dry weather the best of any of our crops and presents a very good growth in most cases. A large acreage of fodder corn stands on the ground about the country, which will greatly relieve the wants of dairymen.

There is a scarcity of water, as many streams and wells are dry, or nearly so. Probably the greatest pinch for water has not yet been felt, as it usually occurs later in the season. Cheese keeps steadily advancing in price, which cheers the farmer somewhat as their milk supply decreases. Lewis County is still stocked up, and is



GROUP OF PRIZE CANARIES.

supposed to contain plenty of fodder for all.  
P. E. WHITE.  
Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., Aug. 7.

### Kennebec County (Me.) Notes.

The hay crop in this county is practically all secured. The general opinion seems to be a falling off of one-third from last year's crop, but that the increased value of the present one and the amount carried over from last season's crop will more than offset the deficit. The price of hay, however, has risen from \$5 and \$5 to \$10 and \$12 in our local markets. In consequence of the expected shortage in the hay crop it was anticipated that there would be a good many cows as well as other stock for sale this fall, but these anticipations will not, probably, be met, as farmers are not in a hurry to part with stock unless prices are higher or the amount of hay on hand greatly diminished.

Many cows and heifers, both new milch and springers, are shipped out of this county every year to Massachusetts during the winter and spring months. The demand last winter was extremely good, and prices ruled high. In view of this fact, and the knowledge that for the last few months prices of cows fell off from \$5 to \$15, farmers will be slow to part with what they consider to be good specimens of their stock. Good cows and heifers are always in good demand in fall or winter either at home or abroad.

Corn never looked better. It is a very promising crop. Potatoes during the dry spell were very backward, but since the recent showers during July have picked up wonderfully, and now promise well. No signs of rust yet, and I hope there will be none. The oats crop suffered during the drought of May and June, and will hardly come up to the average.

The apple crop in this county—one of the largest apple-growing sections in the State—will be very light. According to the government report the percentage in the State is only 10 per cent. of a full crop; if that is correct, and I presume it is approximately so, the percentage for this county of Kennebec will be much lower. On account of the caterpillar raid during last year, and also this season, many large orchardists will get only a very small percentage of a full crop.

In my own orchards, where we sprayed both last year and this season, we will get more than half of a full crop, or nearly one-third of the enormous crop of 1896. Some think apples will be high, but I do not look for extreme prices, because what one portion of the country lacks other portions make up. Canada and Nova Scotia also are to be reckoned with.

W. P. A.  
Granite Hill Farm, Hallowell, Me., Aug. 6, 1899.

### Farming on a Large Scale.

In almost all departments of industry the modern tendency is to do everything on a large scale, and at proportionately less expense. Farming appears to be the only exception to this rule. In the farmer's business it is found that the large wholesale way of doing things costs generally more, and often does not pay expenses. If there seems to be profit for a time it is more than balanced by decrease of soil fertility and lack of thorough cultivation, one or both of

which are almost inevitable on farms that greatly exceed the average. The general tendency among farmers is to reduce the size of farms, and make each acre produce a larger amount than before was thought possible. There may be and usually is as large capital employed on the small farm as on the big one. Often the capital involved is much greater, and it is this capital rather than the acreage cultivated that makes the profit.

To a great extent farmers are learning the advantage from putting the acre produce of their land into better forms for selling. They combine the profits of the manufacturer with those of the grower. On many farms the refuse apples are either evaporated, so as to save them, or they are used to make into elder and elder vinegar, thus enabling farmers who have this advantage to pick the cucumbers, tomatoes and cauliflower that they have grown, thus getting a much higher price for them than would otherwise be possible. This is an expedient which some farmers have discovered, and which saves them the necessity of marketing most of their crops in its unmanufactured condition, when it always sells at low prices. That is the misfortune of the farmer. What he grows is just as it is produced by nature, and his own labor costs for but little. The manufacturer, on the other hand, takes this cheap, raw product of nature, and by adding labor to it enormously increases its value.

### Old Boston.

Colonial records tell us that among the early immigrants were a few who favored the Church of England form of worship, and that as early as 1646 a petition was sent to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay "humbly entreating liberty to the members of the Church of England to enjoy all those liberties and ordinances that Christ has purchased, till inconveniences be found prejudicial to the churches and colony." But our Puritan fathers did not see it. They intended only to have the particular form of worship they liked best, which was the severest, and in a certain sense appeared to be the most unchristian-like, that possibly could be invented. So the petition of the poor Episcopalians was rejected, and the favorite boys they had of worshipping God according to the light they had upon the subject was thrown to the winds for many years.

When Charles II. sent his commissioners to Boston in 1680, they brought their chaplain with them, and the General Court, in answer to a complaint made of an exclusive form of worship, promised that no person should be hindered from the performance of the Episcopal Church service, and from that year the worshippers seem to have been progressing in numbers.

The origin of the first Episcopal Church in Boston was in a meeting held in June, 1677, by a Mr. Robert Batell and four or five others. It was agreed at this meeting that addresses should be sent to the King, the Lord Bishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and to the Lord Bishop of London, to implore their favor. The first step towards erecting a church was an address to the authorities, in 1688, for liberty to pass through New England and collect voluntary contributions for the object. In view, Governor Andros arrived in December of that year, and finding the Episcopalians not

so well accommodated as he would like, he made a demand for the Old South as a place of worship for them, and sent his secretary, Edmund Randolph, for the keys of that meeting house. A refusal was sent by the proprietors of the now historic edifice, but Andros persisting in his demands, "good man Needham, though he had resolved to the contrary, being persuaded upon, rang the bell and opened the door at the governor's command."

The petition to secure New England for subscriptions for an Episcopal church in the town of Boston was granted by the authorities, and the Episcopalians proceeded to build on part of the land now occupied by the Stone Chapel, later known as King's Chapel, on the corner of School and Tremont streets. How the society obtained that lot does not appear; it is said to have belonged to the town. In the opinion of some, Isaac Johnson, who came over in the Arbella, and became a large landowner in that vicinity, reserved a portion of the land for the site of a church, while others hold that Andros, in the plenitude of his power, by his own will, appropriated the land for the use of the church. But the question still remains undecided.

The first record that mentions this old church as finished is dated July, 1689, and gives a list of one hundred contributors to the amount of £256 9s. The cost of the house was £284 16s. It was built of wood, with a steeple, but without pews. Down to 1698 it was called His Majesty's Chapel, afterwards the King's Chapel, and in 1713 the Queen's Chapel in honor of Queen Anne. The organized title of "King's Chapel" must be preserved for the protection of bequests to the church having that name. The present stone edifice was completed in 1754, some twenty years or more after Christ Church at the North End was built. During the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Freeman in 1783 and after, various alterations were made in the interior, and King's Chapel became Unitarian in its doctrine.

When the siege of Boston allowed the citizens and others to return to their habitations, in 1777, King's Chapel Society gave the free use of its church to the Old South Society, while the Old South was undergoing repairs from damage and destruction by the British troops under Lord Howe. These repairs were finished in 1782, and upon Dr. Freeman's return to King's Chapel, the Unitarian liturgy was continued to be read, notwithstanding the protest by numerous Episcopalian societies in New England, and it thus became the first Unitarian church in America; it still preserves the even tenor of its way, undisturbed by the excommunication pronounced against it more than a century ago.

It was not the purpose of the writer to give the history of any particular church, but to speak of the quaint customs which prevailed in early times as to forms of worship; the history of King's Chapel is too interesting to be lightly passed over; hence our excuse for so long a reference to it.

When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620, about the first thing they did of importance was to build a fort of timber and to this fort every Sunday the men and women walked reverently, three in a row, and there they worshipped until a meeting house was built in 1648. Cotton Mather never called a meeting house a church, nor the Sabbath Sunday. To him and the other early ministers the word was simply meeting house, the other the Lord's Day. In 1675, was enacted by the General Court that a meeting house should be erected in every town of Massachusetts Bay, and if the people failed in so doing, the town was empowered to do it. These first meeting houses were square log edifices, with clay-filled chimneys, and roofs thatched with long straw or grass, and frequently the floor was only the beaten earth. It was considered a great thing when our Puritan fathers to have the house "lathed on the inside," for protection against the cold. When the colonists grew in wealth and numbers, they built better sanctuaries than the log cabins they had been worshipping in, which were all the way from 20 to 30 feet in length, yet would hold none other than the houses of the Lord.

The first meeting houses were usually built in valleys throughout the colony, around which the dwelling houses were clustered, it being a law that the colonists should build within a mile of their place of worship. But the law soon became a dead letter, and higher land was sought for meeting houses. It is related that the second Roxbury church was set on a high hill, and that when the aged and feeble John Eliot, the Indian apostle, toiled patiently up the long ascent to his dearly loved meeting, he said to the person on whose supporting arm he was leaning, "This is very like the way to Heaven; 'tis up hill. The Lord by his grace fetch us up."

Imagine now that from the log cabin the early settlers advanced to the wooden building of twenty or so feet in length, and that the Puritans are now seated under a comfortable roof, with a fine belfry and loud, clanging bell, in the third style of architecture, of which the Old South is a shining example. Watches and clocks being costly and rare, resort was had to the hour-glass. It is related that once a tithing man, whose office it was to keep the boys and girls quiet in the meeting-house, and to awaken sleepers, observing an old farmer, worn out with a hard Saturday's work, not before the hour-glass had once been turned, stirred him up with his rod of office, whereupon the bewildered farmer awoke and seized his astonished and mortified wife by the shoulders, and shook her violently, shouting at the top of his voice, "Haw, hawk! stand still, can't ye?" It was years before the couple recovered from their open disgrace.

The young men usually sat by themselves and the young women on corresponding seats on the opposite side of the house. The laws regarding bachelors were very strict in the days of the Puritan worshippers. Single men of no family could not live alone, but were forced to reside with some family to whom the court assigned them, and they were obliged to do in all respects what the court ordered. In fact, a single man was almost a nonentity in early days, and he had to marry to obtain his freedom. It is stated that in Medford, in 1701, the young women being allowed only one side of the gallery for seats, while the single young men were assigned one side and all the front gallery, the girls made such an uproar that a town meeting was called and the girls were allowed more room. The bachelors and maidens of those days were constantly in hot water. But the worst pills in the box were the Puritan boys, of from six to twelve years of age, who were wild as hawks and were looked upon with suspicion through the Sunday service in this good old town of Boston as well as throughout New England. As boys of that age are now, so were they then, perfect tormentors. The nature of a boy does not change; he is always in mischief, week days or on the Sabbath. Usually these mischiefs sat upon the pulpit and gallery stairs, where the aforesaid tithing man had his hands full to keep them in order. In one of the meeting houses it was voted that the small boys should sit upon the stairs, and Robert Guppy was appointed to keep them quiet. This must have been the name of Guppy "must have found it tough work to keep twenty or thirty urchins in order, when one boy is about as many as an ordinary man cares to handle."

In 1713 there was sent to Boston "a pair of organs," as an organ was then called, and this organ was given by Thomas Brattle to Brattle-street Church. The congregation voted to decline the gift, and it was then sent to King's Chapel, where it remained unpacked for months for fear of hostile demonstrations on the part of the ungodly. In 1740 one Bromfield of Boston made an organ, which was set up and used. This and similar organs were alluded to by the dissatisfied ministers of the day as our "neighbors' box of whistles," "the looking glass," etc. The first musical instrument that were allowed to be used in New England meeting houses were violoncello, or bass viols, as they were called. Some went so far as to call them the "Lord's fiddles." Viols were violently opposed, asavoring too much of low, tavern dance music. But finally a compromise was effected by which viols were allowed in many meetings. If the performers "would play the fiddle wrong and up." An authority says: "Thus did our antinomian grandfathers cajole and persuade themselves that an inverted fiddle was not a fiddle at all, but a small bass viol." It is said that an old gentleman, on hearing this inverted fiddle, took his hat off the peg where it was hanging and marched out of meeting, saying they had begun to fiddle and would sound a dance. Another brought into meeting a fish horn which he blew loud and long, to the complete rout of the players and singers. This was when the choir had a clarinet player added to the fiddler. Upon being reproved by the authorities for his astounding performance, the fish horn, the gully man answered stoutly that if one man could blow a horn in the Lord's house on the Sabbath day, he guessed he could too." But he was bound over to keep the peace, and so the clarinet became another instrument of meeting-house music.

It is said that an old deacon of a Roxbury meeting house went outside the door when the bass viol struck up and "waterwaled" at the top of his lungs. Another complained of the indecorous dress of the man who played the fiddle, the custom being in summer time for the player to remove his outer garment and perform in his shirt sleeves. One old clergyman, firm in his opposition to new-fangled practices, gave out in a most contentious manner, "We will now sing and fiddle the forty-fifth psalm." Also it is said that when Governor Andros, who was a tyrant of the first water, visited a certain place of worship, the fearless minister gave out the fifty-second psalm to be sung, which runs something like the following verses:

Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself,  
Thy wicked deeds to praise?  
Dost thou not know there is a God  
Whose mercies last always?

Why dost thy mind yet still devise  
Such wicked wills to warp;  
Thy tongue urines in foraging lies  
Is like a razor sharp.

Thou dost delight in fraud and guile,  
In mischief, blood and wrong;  
Thy lies have learned it's flattering style  
Of false, deceitful tongue.

Thy fire, shall God forever confound,  
And smite thee from thy place;  
Thy seed and root from out the ground,  
And so shall thee deface.

The just, when they behold thy fall,  
With fear will praise the Lord,  
And, in reproach of thee, withal,  
Cry out with one accord.

Andros must have been exceedingly edified with his reception. It was not long after that he and his minions retired from New England, hated and despised by the Puritan fathers are worth knowing, and possibly the writer may find other interesting matter for another article on the curious church customs of our forefathers.—B. F. Stevens in Boston Budget.

The young men usually sat by themselves and the young women on corresponding seats on the opposite side of the house. The laws regarding bachelors were very strict in the days of the Puritan worshippers. Single men of no family could not live alone, but were forced to reside with some family to whom the court assigned them, and they were obliged to do in all respects what the court ordered. In fact, a single man was almost a nonentity in early days, and he had to marry to obtain his freedom. It is stated that in Medford, in 1701, the young women being allowed only one side of the gallery for seats, while the single young men were assigned one side and all the front gallery, the girls made such an uproar that a town meeting was called and the girls were allowed more room. The bachelors and maidens of those days were constantly in hot water. But the worst pills in the box were the Puritan boys, of from six to twelve years of age, who were wild as hawks and were looked upon with suspicion through the Sunday service in this good old town of Boston as well as throughout New England. As boys of that age are now, so were they then, perfect tormentors. The nature of a boy does not change; he is always in mischief, week days or on the Sabbath. Usually these mischiefs sat upon the pulpit and gallery stairs, where the aforesaid tithing man had his hands full to keep them in order. In one of the meeting houses it was voted that the small boys should sit upon the stairs, and Robert Guppy was appointed to keep them quiet. This must have been the name of Guppy "must have found it tough work to keep twenty or thirty urchins in order, when one boy is about as many as an ordinary man cares to handle."

In 1713 there was sent to Boston "a pair of organs," as an organ was then called, and this organ was given by Thomas Brattle to Brattle-street Church. The congregation voted to decline the gift, and it was then sent to King's Chapel, where it remained unpacked for months for fear of hostile demonstrations on the part of the ungodly. In 1740 one Bromfield of Boston made an organ, which was set up and used. This and similar organs were alluded to by the dissatisfied ministers of the day as our "neighbors' box of whistles," "the looking glass," etc. The first musical instrument that were allowed to be used in New England meeting houses were violoncello, or bass viols, as they were called. Some went so far as to call them the "Lord's fiddles." Viols were violently opposed, asavoring too much of low, tavern dance music. But finally a compromise was effected by which viols were allowed in many meetings. If the performers "would play the fiddle wrong and up." An authority says: "Thus did our antinomian grandfathers cajole and persuade themselves that an inverted fiddle was not a fiddle at all, but a small bass viol." It is said that an old gentleman, on hearing this inverted fiddle, took his hat off the peg where it was hanging and marched out of meeting, saying they had begun to fiddle and would sound a dance. Another brought into meeting a fish horn which he blew loud and long, to the complete rout of the players and singers. This was when the choir had a clarinet player added to the fiddler. Upon being reproved by the authorities for his astounding performance, the fish horn, the gully man answered stoutly that if one man could blow a horn in the Lord's house on the Sabbath day, he guessed he could too." But he was bound over to keep the peace, and so the clarinet became another instrument of meeting-house music.

It is said that an old deacon of a Roxbury meeting house went outside the door when the bass viol struck up and "waterwaled" at the top of his lungs. Another complained of the indecorous dress of the man who played the fiddle, the custom being in summer time for the player to remove his outer garment and perform in his shirt sleeves. One old clergyman, firm in his opposition to new-fangled practices, gave out in a most contentious manner, "We will now sing and fiddle the forty-fifth psalm." Also it is said that when Governor Andros, who was a tyrant of the first water, visited a certain place of worship, the fearless minister gave out the fifty-second psalm to be sung, which runs something like the following verses:

Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself,  
Thy wicked deeds to praise?  
Dost thou not know there is a God  
Whose mercies last always?

Why dost thy mind yet still devise  
Such wicked wills to warp;  
Thy tongue urines in foraging lies  
Is like a razor sharp.

Thou dost delight in fraud and guile,  
In mischief, blood and wrong;  
Thy lies have learned it's flattering style  
Of false, deceitful tongue.

Thy fire, shall God forever confound,  
And smite thee from thy place;  
Thy seed and root from out the ground,  
And so shall thee deface.

The just, when they behold thy fall,  
With fear will praise the Lord,  
And, in reproach of thee, withal,  
Cry out with one accord.

Andros must have been exceedingly edified with his reception. It was not long after that he and his minions retired from New England, hated and despised by the Puritan fathers are worth knowing, and possibly the writer may find other interesting matter for another article on the curious church customs of our forefathers.—B. F. Stevens in Boston Budget.

Star Pointer paced a mile in 2.08 at Cleveland, O., on the 11th inst.



## AGRICULTURAL.

## Dairy Notes.

C. D. Smith of the Michigan Agricultural College thus sums up some of the advantages of the silo on the farm, and some of the objections that are or may be urged against it.

1. It preserves the corn in a succulent condition, and while this element of succulence cannot be accurately measured, perhaps, it is a valuable feature. It obviates the necessity of growing large areas of roots, the chief value of which is this very element of succulence.

2. The silo presents the food in the most convenient place and condition for feeding. It obviates the necessity of husking and grinding the corn or of hauling it from the field during the winter. The silage is always ready, whether it rains or snows, and whether the fields are frozen or muddy.

3. When the corn is put in the silo, the field is left ready for the next crop, perhaps wheat. The long and tedious job of corn husking is no longer to be dreaded. The work is concentrated into a few days when the working hours are longer.

The objections to the silo may be grouped as follows:

1. It involves the use of an expensive silo and of expensive machinery for handling the silage. In recent years it has been found that the first cost of the silo is not necessarily so great as was formerly supposed. Silos are now built that, although the initial cost is high, are yet durable and in every way efficient. Some of them are built with upright staves and metal hoops. Others are square, with horizontal ribs and vertical lining. They are air tight and easily ventilated, two chief merits of any silo.

While the corn may be put in the silo without cutting, it is sure that the best and most economical practice is to run it through a cutting box. Where the wants of a herd of 30 cows are to be satisfied it does not pay to try to use a small machine. A large one is expensive, but will pay the interest twice over on the difference in cost over one of the smaller silos.

2. The use of the silo involves getting together a somewhat larger gang of men than is ordinarily needed on a farm, but this statement is equally true of threshing any other grain. It is a fact, however, which must be taken in consideration over against the advantage of having the corn out of the way of other fall work.

C. D. SMITH.

Let us consider some of these objections. The silo, even in its most modern form, costs something, but it does not cost as much as barn room enough to store the hay to feed as many cows as would obtain feed from the silo. The machinery for filling the silo is not more expensive than the mowing machine, tedder, rake and horse fork for handling the hay. It may prove cheaper to have a large gang of men one or two days to fill the silo, than a small gang as many weeks to get the hay.

But the objector says he has the barn built, and the hay is growing and must be put in, and the silo with its machinery is an extra expense. There are two ways of looking at that. If the silo is filled and the amount of stock is not increased, two-thirds of the hay may be sold, which gives a good income to pay the expense of the silo and its contents. If it is desired to increase the amount of stock on the farm, it can easily be done by the use of the silo, and the farm is made worth practically twice as much, without adding any more land, as the additional stock kept increases the manure heap, and adds to the productiveness of both cultivated fields and grass lands. Many a farmer has demonstrated this to his entire satisfaction. We once heard a banker in western New York say that he had never afraid to let a good farmer have money to buy fertilizer with, for he felt sure he would be able to repay such a loan when he harvested his crop. If we had money to loan we should not think there was much risk in lending it to a farmer to build a silo with, if we knew he had good stock and took good care of them.

Hood's Dairyman for June 30 contained the pictures and history of three cows and a heifer, which carry a lesson that should be valuable to those who desire to grade up their native stock. First Spot, a common Texas cow, given to me by a friend, a mile a day when fresh. Butter white as lard. No care or feeding can keep her in milk more than seven months. Spot's daughter, Martha, by thoroughbred Jersey bull, gives 40 pounds of butter a day, testing three per cent fat one month after calving. A persistent milker, almost impossible to dry her off before calving. Butter of a straw color, and butter grain like Spot's.

Martha's daughter, Patsy, sired by same bull, and thus inheriting three-fourths Jersey, gives 25 to 29 pounds of milk a day with second oil, milk much richer, testing six per cent fat by Babcock test, butter as deep yellow in color as that of registered Jerseys. As persistent milker as her mother. Then Patsy's daughter, Patsy, by another registered Jersey bull, fawn and white, could not be kept from the thoroughbred Jersey by her looks. Not yet in milk. They are all owned by the same woman, and the improvement in four generations or even in three generations of grading up is very marked in color and form, as well as in milk and butter production.

The same paper has a letter from a Georgia correspondent who has lately had occasion to try the iodine remedy for milk fever. He says:

"She was a fine Jersey with calf two days old. She was down and unable to hold up her head, and would not notice anything. Having recently noticed the potassium iodine treatment recommended in the Dairyman of May 12, we concluded to try it. We boiled one quart of water, and when cooled to 'milk warm,' dissolved 24 grains of iodine of potassium in it, and introduced eight ounces of this solution in each teat by means of a milk tube attached to a fountain syringe. This was done about 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M. she was holding her head up and shaking flies off her ears. We then gave her two pounds of Epsom salts and 5.0 ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, and removed the placentas which had not passed. At 6 P. M. she was up eating grass, and we were right away. We think this a wonderful treatment for milk fever."

If this treatment will work as well every winter, in cases of this disease which carries off so many of the very best cows in the country every year, it cannot be given too wide a circulation. The Farmers' Gazette, of Ireland, in which we first saw a notice of this remedy, advised but one dram of iodine to a quart of water, and also advised the washing of teats and udder with soap and water in which was a little carbolic acid, before giving the injection, which might be a useful precaution. While we made a note of it at that time it was not accompanied by any statement of the results of its use, and we decided to wait for more information before republishing it.

Many people fail of getting better well and evenly salted, because of working their

butter too much before putting in the salt. There is not water enough in the butter to dissolve the salt and carry it through the butter. We used to add our salt, one on one and a half ounces to the pound of butter, as soon as the water had drained off after last washing, and before the butter was worked at all. In working we would work out some of the salt, but when working was completed the salt was evenly through the butter, and we never had it come out to stand upon the outside of the lump. And we never had streaked or mottled butter, which is caused by uneven salting. The white specks in butter are another thing, and with us were simply particles of cream that by exposure to a draught of air had become too tough to break, but gathered with the butter.

We never believed in trying to salt butter with brine. There should be water enough in the butter to dissolve the salt, and that is all that is needed, excepting to leave that water and salt in the butter after it is worked.

## Sheep and Hogs.

For small farms sheep and hogs are good animals to raise, and exclusive farming with either one generally produces an enthusiast. It really requires a man of enthusiasm to succeed in most branches of cattle raising. One must love both the work and the animals to obtain the best results. Then he will reduce everything down to a system that will be guided by good sense and sympathy. Some people cannot get enthusiastic over pigs; they are swine and dirty animals at that. Such people probably have never seen a clover lot of well-bred Chester Whites, Berkshires or some other equally well-known animal, sleek and fat with the green food they have been eating, and so intelligent looking that their porcine qualities seem to have left them. But if there is a feeling against pigs so that one can only regard them as swine fit to receive nothing but swill and scraps, it is better to let them alone, and devote the time and attention to sheep.

These animals have the name and reputation of attracting the sympathy of all animal lovers; they are the type and symbol of innocence and helplessness. And to the farmer they are much more than that. They are money makers for him in good seasons, and good standbys when the other products of the farm are paying poorly. Sheep farming is a science that only the small farmer practices. Herding sheep on the plains or on large plantations where land is so cheap and abundant is not sheep farming. It is only where the land is limited, and every acre must be made to produce its profit, that scientific sheep farming can be conducted with success and skill. Here good crop rotation is essential, for it would not pay to let the soil deteriorate, neither would it do to deny the sheep of their proper food. They must be kept growing by liberal feeding, and the land must be kept up to a normal standard of fertility by a good system of crop rotation. Sheep are the only animals that thrive on all sorts of farm produce sufficiently to permit a good system of crop rotation. One may raise the great variety of crops, and vary them every year, and still always find that the sheep will eat them and convert them into better money as a rule than if they were shipped direct to the market. What is probably about the only important exception. In an emergency of great depression of prices, wool could even be made a profitable food for the sheep mixed up with roots and hay. Sheep farming for the small farmer is thus an engaging and profitable occupation, and if he finds there is no market for his crops he can feed them to the sheep and not lose them.

## Ohio.

E. P. SMITH.

## Boston Fish Market.

The fishermen have not come in very heavily loaded lately, and fish is higher. Just why there have not been better catches no one can explain. The weather has been good enough to fish day and night, but fishing and catching fish are not always the same thing. Market cod goes up to 2 cents a pound and steak cod to 3 or 3 1/2 cents, with haddock at 4 cents. Pollock and hake go at 3 cents and eel at 2 1/2 cents. Bonneters are scarce at 6 cents. Trout at 1 cent a pound, and perch 15 cents a string. A few pickerel occasionally at 10 to 12 cents. Mackerel are 20 to 25 cents each for large, with but few small or medium. Some tinklers at \$3 to \$5 per hundred. Spanish mackerel in demand at 25 cents a pound. Blue fish 15 cents and lake trout the same, with sea trout at 7 cents, and butter fish 12 cents. No striped bass here now. Good o e would sell readily at 20 cents a pound. Black bass are 8 cents. Swordfish in good supply at 10 cents. Oat at the market a few days ago weighed 59 pounds. Hail-bait is scarce and brings 18 to 22 cents a pound. Eastern salmon in fair supply at 25 cents and Western at 18 to 20 cents. Eels are 10 to 12 cents and tongues and cheeks the same. Soft-shelled crabs 75 cents a dozen. Lobsters 18 cents alive and 20 cents boiled. Clams steady again at 50 cents a gallon. Oysters in small demand at 90 cents for Norfolk and \$1.10 for selected and Providence River.

## Boston Exports and Imports.

The exports from Boston for the week ending Aug. 4 were valued at \$3,148,070, and imports at \$1,107,010. Excess of exports \$2,041,060. For corresponding week last year exports were \$1,941,344, and imports were \$975,416; excess of exports \$965,928. Since Jan. 1 the exports have been \$78,094,058, and the imports have been \$36,977,140. For same 31 weeks last year exports were \$71,733,020, and imports \$36,977,140.

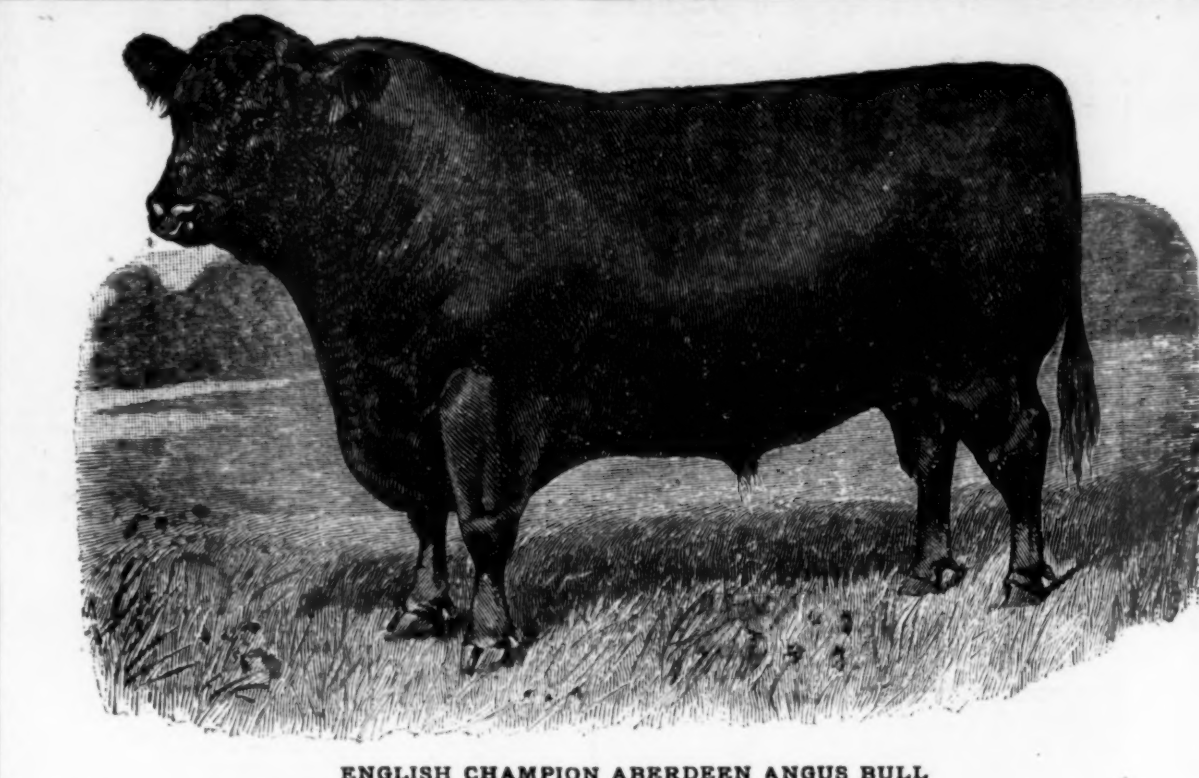
## "Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



ENGLISH CHAMPION ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL

were \$33,131,703. Excess of exports, \$34,601,312. Of last week's exports \$2,896,542 went to England, \$175,596 to Scotland, \$3200 to Ireland, \$23,893 to Nova Scotia and Province, \$6331 to British possessions in Africa, \$3615 to Newfoundland and Labrador, and \$2213 to Gibraltar and Malta, a total of \$3,115,590 to Great Britain and her colonies. \$10,763 went to Germany, \$9814 to Belgium, \$4800 to Netherlands, \$2678 to Denmark and \$2615 to Sweden and Norway. The principal articles of export were provisions \$1,541,272, breadstuffs \$618,891, live animals \$309,840, leather and manufactures of \$195,483, cotton raw \$73,751, cotton manufactured \$21,970, sewing machines \$4435, other machinery \$47,095, wood and manufactures of \$35,081, iron and manufactures of \$12,544, paper \$10,470, tobacco \$34,797, tallow \$39,556, drugs and chemicals \$7673, organs and pianofortes \$4372, resin and turpentine \$7000, lard oil \$3000.

## Strawberry Notes.

American Gardening in a recent number publishes the report of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society upon the 127 varieties of strawberries they found growing upon the grounds of the New Hampshire Agricultural College, when they visited it on June 29. We have not space for the full report, but will copy what they say in regard to those which found favor with them.

Gulick No. 7 has strong plants and smooth berries of good flavor. Clyde has hardy and large plants, is enormously productive, and the berries are regular in shape, of good flavor, but need to be grown in narrow rows to give a deep color. Nick Omer has a healthy, vigorous plant which produces for a long season berries of good size, shape and color. Sample, originating with J. D. Gowing of Massachusetts, is one of the most popular varieties with New Hampshire horticulturists. Its very vigorous plants, its strong and readily rooting runners, enable it to rank as perfection in vine as well as in productivity, the berries large and uniform. In an educated market the most fastidious might object to its texture, color and flavor, but it can be shipped hundreds of miles. Its color is uniformly a bright crimson and its flavor is good.

Cobden Queen makes a prodigious growth of vine, and the good-flavored fruit is abundant and of good quality. Elgar Queen is a late, vigorous, productive sort of fine quality. Love H is hardy, productive and of good quality and form. Brandywine, for health and vigor of plant, for productivity, for quality, size, color and texture is now without an equal for a market berry in New Hampshire. It has no damaging weakness. Brunette makes an exuberant vine and a late prolific yield of good-shaped fruit. Volturno does not have a stocky plant, but it produces a good quantity of fine flavored fruit. William Bell, like most varieties here, is free from rust without sprays, and its fine quality, fair shape and productivity are desirable recommendations. Gandy, years ago, made a fortune among introducers of strawberries. Its strong growth and its enormous productive powers have held a place for it, notwithstanding its irregular price. Jersey Queen, like the preceding, is another New Jersey product and is equally vigorous in vine and prolific of fruit, and Cumberland, once a winner, is still entitled to a place on account of its hardiness, fair shape and quality.

In an adjoining plot, among many new varieties transplanted last spring, was the famous New York, introduced by William Allen, at a fabulous price. It promises well, as do the following named: Arnold, Blonde, Satisfaction, Ponderosa, Mayflower, Average, Mastodon, Morgan's Favorite, Clarence and Gulick No. 8.

Some 84 other varieties are described as having some fault in vine or berry; being not hardy, prolific, of good size or flavor.

In the same paper a Rhode Island correspondent pronounces the Blismark the most profitable variety among the fourteen, with berries of good size, and vines strong and healthy. Clyde nearly as good, but not quite as prolific. Jessie produced a crop of handsome fruit, and was much in demand by those who like a sweet variety. Brandywine, fruit of good size, extra fine color and a fair cropper. Beverly, fruit large and handsome and was quite profitable. Royal Sovereign, a new English variety that promises well.

A correspondent from the Hudson River valley reports berries much hurt by drought; early varieties suffered least. Michael's Early and Beder Wood generally gave good satisfaction. Babcock No. 5 has been the most reliable cropper. R. G. way seemed most drought resistant, plants kept fresh and the fruit was clear and firm. Brandywine excelled out fairly well. A late variety of excellent quality, firm berry and good shipper.

A Philadelphia correspondent places Sample as the grandest strawberry he ever saw, with Marshall a good second and Sharpless third, while the Henry was a rank failure.

## Maine Farm Notes.

Another season of having nearly finished shows our hay crop to be middling, at about two-thirds the quantity of last year. It was mostly put in without rain. I finished the 15th of July. Those who are late must have a great deal of damaged hay by reason of recent rains. Other crops, excepting apples, are middling. Apples are scarce in this locality, with not more than five per cent. of a good crop. Potatoes are slim, but of fair

quality. Corn has made a great growth and will be used largely as ensilage. The rains in July helped our hay crop materially, but it is as dry now as at any time during the present season. Corn is rolling badly and turnips and squashes are wilting. There seems to be no catch of grass in the ground, probably owing to the drought. The grass sward well in the field after it was cut, but it has stopped growing now, except in some wet localities. D. H. THING.

Mt. Vernon, Me.

## New England Crop Report.

United States Department of Agriculture, climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau, New England section, week ending Aug. 7. Generally fair weather and seasonable temperatures were the conditions that prevailed during the week. Showers, where any occurred, were mostly of short duration and the amount of precipitation light. The weather was most favorable to haying and harvesting and farm work generally, also to growing crops, except in sections where the soil has become too dry. The average temperature for the district during the week was 71 degrees, two degrees higher than for the preceding week. It was again well distributed. While there were a few complaints of cool nights, so far as reported, there were no frosts.

The precipitation for the week was deficient in all sections. The average for the district was .80 of an inch. It was in the form of showers, irregularly distributed. The amounts in a few instances were copious, wetting the ground thoroughly, but in general the amounts were small, insignificant, and insufficient for the needs of the crops and vegetation generally.

Generally speaking, the conditions of crops are not so good as at the close of the preceding week. Little rain has fallen in the past seven days, and in sections where the ground was already dry, except perhaps, seasonably moist on the surface, crops are again feeling the effect of the dry weather. In numerous sections, mostly in the eastern counties of the Southern States, and in the highlands of the northern sections of the district, the drought is becoming very severe; crops are suffering, springs and streams are very low, and in a few instances elvers are dry. At Bolton, Mass., it is reported that farmers never saw their meadows so dry; Hyannis, Mass., lawns are burning up. The scarcity of stock water is affecting the milk supply, and the poor quality of the water is attributed as a cause for stock loss.

The chief damage now is to pasturing and fall feed generally, which will be very light in many sections unless rain is forthcoming and in generous amounts. In many sections of Maine there is complaint of the air being excessively humid, due to dense fogs and to heavy dew, and the moist, warm atmosphere is injuring beans, cabbage, and causing potatoes to rot or lose root in the potato field. It is believed that the staple crops, wheat, corn, and the cereals generally, are too far advanced toward maturity to be very materially damaged by the dry weather.

There are several reports of damage to crops and to property from local storms. At Haverhill, Mass., a large barn filled with hay was struck by lightning and burned. A similar occurrence is noted in the vicinity of Danielston, Ct. In the neighborhood of Sharon, Vt., corn in many fields was injured by high winds and a heavy shower on Wednesday, the 21. Grasshoppers are still numerous in many sections, principally those of Maine, and are doing considerable damage to gardens and to grain.

The weather with abundant sunshine of the past week was very favorable to hay harvest. The work, where not already completed, progressed rapidly. The hay crop is now practically secured in the southern half of New England, and perhaps three-fourths of it in the northern parts of the district. With very few exceptions the hay crop, where harvested, was secured in excellent condition, and the quality is considered of the best. Owing to the dry weather prevailing in many sections, pasturing and fall feed in lines hundreds of miles in length, the storms coming such an array keeping, in a general way, abreast of one another, like skirmishers leading a line of battle.

The average duration of human life, according to Professor Warren, is about thirty-three years. One-fourth of the inhabitants die before they reach their seventh year, one-half before their twentieth year. Of every one thousand persons only one reaches the age of one hundred years; of every one hundred only six reach the age of sixty-five, and not more than one in five hundred lives to see the eightieth year. There are about 1,600,000,000 inhabitants on the globe. Of these 875 million die every year, 187,750 per day, 6596 per hour, about ninety per minute, or three in every two seconds.

Corn, as a rule, continues in excellent condition, and gives every promise of an abundant crop. In some sections, still affected by the dry weather, fears are expressed that it will not fill well. It is, however, silking and earing even in the most northern sections, and the crop is too advanced for the damage from the drought to be of great proportions or extensive loss. Oats are being harvested in all sections, though only beginning in the more northern portion. The reports indicate a fair yield. Buckwheat is reported in good condition.

Barries of fine quality continue plentiful and the supply will be abundant. Cranberries are in good condition and reports are favorable to an average yield of good berries. In the vicinity of Grafton, Mass., grapes are rotting and the outlook unpromising. In parts of Washington County, N. H., peaches and plums are ripening and of which there will be good crops. In the vicinity of South Portsmouth, R. I., the crop of apples is reported unusually large, and the fruit of very fine quality. Native peaches are in market in Fairfield County, Ct.

Potatoes continue in promising condition. Root and blight are reported in some sections, and in others bugs are quite plentiful, yet there seems little apprehension of any serious damage to the general crop. Garden produce is abundant and in excellent condition. Vines, squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc., promise good crops.

Reports of the tobacco crop continue favorable. According to reports this is the decisive month on tobacco. "Too wet or too dry ruins the crop." Unseasonable, some ripe while other parts of the same field are green, is the great difficulty. Topping is proceeding slowly; probably half completed.

Dr. E. H. Douglass of Independence, Ia., reports the finding of a tap-worm twenty-seven feet in length, in the intestines of a pig.

Devil's Island, where Capt. Dreyfus has been confined, is off the coast of French Guiana, almost directly north of Cayenne, the chief port and capital of that colony. St. Helena is in the Atlantic Ocean, 845 miles south of the equator, 1800 miles from South America, 1140 from Africa, in lat. 15° 55' south, long. 5° 43' west.

A young man in a neighboring town advertised for a wife under an assumed name; and his sister answered the advertisement, also under an assumed name. Then photographs were exchanged, and now the young man thinks there is no harm in advertising, and the old folks think it pretty hard to have two fools in one family.

W. H. Jennings of Philadelphia has been photographing lightning flashes for eighteen years. Day or night every electric storm finds Mr. Jennings on his roof clad in a peculiarly constructed rubber suit, at his work. Lord Kelvin considers this so valuable that he has arranged with Mr. Jennings for the earliest news of any discovery he may make.

Down on Pine Creek, near Camp Verde Ariz., is a natural bridge that is probably greater than any other in the world. It is nearly five miles the length of the natural bridge of Virginia, and has a span of more than five hundred feet across Pine Creek, which is dry three hundred days in the year. The height of the bridge is about eighty feet, and it is about six hundred feet wide.

It has often puzzled the uninitiated to give a reason why musicians tune their instruments in public, and not before they enter the orchestra. If they tuned their instruments before entering the theatre or concert room the temperature is very apt to be different in the place of performance, and therefore the instruments would not be in tune. A piano which is in tune in a cold room would get out of tune if the room were suddenly heated.

The feather or tuft of feathers at the apex of the Prince of Wales's crown was taken from the tail of the fairwax, of the bird of paradise species. These feathers are the only ones of their kind and are valued at \$50,000. It took twenty years to get them and caused the death of more than twenty hunters before they were obtained. To get these tail feathers in full beauty it is necessary to pluck them from the living bird, as instantly after death the plumage becomes lustrous.

A prominent German ophthalmic surgeon has recently published statistics of the causes of blindness in children. More than twenty per cent. of the cases of blindness resulting from injury to the eyes are shown to be caused by playing with sharp instruments, twelve per cent. by malicious injury from blows, stone throwing, etc. A Paris physician reports that of 89 children who were blind in one or both eyes, 85 were injured by shooting and explosion of percussion caps.

Mr. William A. Eddy of Bayonne, New Jersey, finds that he can predict the approach of thunder storms when they are yet so distant that their attendant clouds have not come into view, or means of high-flying kites. The kite informs him of the electrical condition of the atmosphere which assumes a recognizable character in advance of such storms. Thunder storms have the peculiar property of being in lines hundreds of miles in length, the storms coming such an array keeping, in a general way, abreast of one another, like skirmishers leading a line of battle.

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Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one, have often no connection. Knowledge dwells in heads replete with thoughts of other men; Wisdom in minds attentive to their own. Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass, The mere materials with which Wisdom builds, Till smoothed and squared, and fitted to its place, Does but inumber whom it seems to enrich. Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. —Cowper.

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Life is a waste of wearisome hours, Which seldom the rose of enjoyment adorns; And the heart that is soonest awake to the sorrow, Is always the first to be touched by the thorn. —T. Moore.

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Life may change, but it may fly not; Hope may vanish, but can die not; Truth be veiled, but still it burneth; Love repulsed,—but it returneth! —Shelley.

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After Dinner To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take Hood's Pills Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

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Curious Facts.

Dr. E. H. Douglass of Independence, Ia., reports the finding of a tap-worm twenty-seven feet in length, in the intestines of a pig.

Devil's Island, where Capt. Dreyfus has been confined, is off the coast of French Guiana, almost directly north of Cayenne, the chief port and capital of that colony. St. Helena is in the Atlantic Ocean, 845 miles south of the equator, 1800 miles from South America, 1140 from Africa, in lat. 15° 55' south, long. 5° 43' west.

A young man in a neighboring town advertised for a wife under an assumed name; and his sister answered the advertisement, also under an assumed name. Then photographs were exchanged, and now the young man thinks there is no harm in advertising, and the old folks think it pretty hard to have two fools in one family.

W. H. Jennings of Philadelphia has been photographing lightning flashes for eighteen years. Day or night every electric storm finds Mr. Jennings on his roof clad in a peculiarly constructed rubber suit, at his work. Lord Kelvin considers this so valuable that he has arranged with Mr. Jennings for the earliest news of any discovery he may make.

Down on Pine Creek, near Camp Verde Ariz., is a natural bridge that is probably greater than any other in the world. It is nearly five miles the length of the natural bridge of Virginia, and has a span of more than five hundred feet across Pine Creek, which is dry three hundred days in the year. The height of the bridge is about eighty feet, and it is about six hundred feet wide.

It has often puzzled the uninitiated to give a reason why musicians tune their instruments in public, and not before they enter the orchestra. If they tuned their instruments before entering the theatre or concert room the temperature is very apt to be different in the place of performance, and therefore the instruments would not be in tune. A piano which is in tune in a cold room would get out of tune if the room were suddenly heated.

The feather or tuft of feathers at the apex of the Prince of Wales's crown was taken from the tail of the fairwax, of the bird of paradise species. These feathers are the only ones of their kind and are valued at \$50,000. It took twenty years to get them and caused the death of more than twenty hunters before they were obtained. To get these tail feathers in full beauty it is necessary to pluck them from the living bird, as instantly after death the plumage becomes lustrous.

A prominent German ophthalmic surgeon has recently published statistics of the causes of blindness in children. More than twenty per cent. of the cases of blindness resulting from injury to the eyes are shown to be caused by playing with sharp instruments, twelve per cent. by malicious injury from blows, stone throwing, etc. A Paris physician reports that of 89 children who were blind in one or both eyes, 85 were injured by shooting and explosion of percussion caps.

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## BRILLIANTS.

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# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST 19, 1899

Columbia is still the gem of the ocean.

The New York Sun does not shine for all.

The new Secretary of War has taken Root.

More policemen are needed in Downy square, opposite the new terminal, between the afternoon hours of four and six o'clock.

What hundreds of people will now write to the newspapers to suggest capital ways of expending that idle \$65,000 which Lee, Higginson & Co. have on hand for the aid of wounded Spanish War soldiers!

Poor Dreyfus! Because he doesn't look as chipper as a Harvard freshman on the day after "finals" are over, the impressionable and superficial French are saying he must be somewhat guilty. Speculation and well-waxed Frenchmen would do well to remember that Dreyfus has been having rather a trying time of it these past few years.

The managers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad could not do better than purchase hundred of copies of Dr. Warner's "Sow on the Headlight" for free distribution among those employees who have announced their intention of striking. There never was a stronger anti-strike argument than that which this interesting new railroad novel presents. Perhaps the enterprising Appletons issued their book in time to meet the demand. Who knows?

Mr. Lawson's advice to holders of Arcadian copper stocks, published in full in another column, is both interesting and valuable reading. Mr. Lawson is an optimist on the subject of coppers, and his wise counsel has brought many gold dollars into his followers' purses during the past half year. He is by nature born a leader of men, and his prominence in the financial world has been established through his untiring perseverance and natural ability.

The summer folk who happened to be near New London had a treat last week. The harbor presented a scene such as has not been witnessed in years, and the departure of the New York Yacht Club for their preliminary cruise before the race was witnessed by thousands of people, who fully appreciated the rare beauty of the scene. Marine glasses were in great demand, and the clever individual who first spotted the Columbia, trim and due in her new mast and spinnaker sails, was hailed as a person of genius. We've yet to encounter the man or woman who does not admire a good-looking yacht.

The acid London Saturday Review, which has always been noted for its bitter sneers at all things American, has paid conspicuously and uncharacteristically a very high tribute to the Cambridge girl who wrote "Hugh Greyth". "We found it difficult to tear ourselves away from the fascinating narrative. Even Mr. Anthony Hope does not inspire more joyfully the exhilaration of battle, with all the 'warrior's' marches and thick hubbub of the battlefield, than does this author." For a girl not yet a quarter of a century old this is indeed praise. Beniah Marie Dix bids fair to carve a brilliant future for herself.

The practice of drawing out stable manure to be spread on stubble ground and plowed under for wheat is much less common than it used to be. Farmers have learned that if manure is spread under in the fall it does very little good to the wheat crop, and is often absolutely injurious, as it makes the soil above it hold much more moisture than it otherwise would, and the wheat winter kills. The soil beneath the seed bed of two inches should be left as firm as possible in fall for any winter grain. Stable manure is a pretty expensive fertilizer for wheat. It may, however, be used as top dressing to make a large clover growth. For the wheat crop itself 200 pounds of phosphate per acre drilled with the seed is better than double that value of stable manure.

The announcement that Kipling's books are being placed under the ban in certain quarters is accompanied by the publication of an article by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in which the Englishman's place as a poet is seriously called in question. For ourselves Kipling has never been a poet. Occasionally, as in "The Road to Mandalay," he attained an unwonted height, but, for the most, the man has seemed absurdly overrated when compared with Tennyson and other sweet singers of our time. Kipling's fame as a poet is far from secure. Colonel Higginson affirms. He never wrote such poetry as Thomas Campbell produced, yet the author of "Ye Mariners of England" receives scant reverence today. It would seem to be true that all poetry which is merely national, merely warlike, is in its nature temporary, and that only such as touches the deeper strings of human sympathy will survive. So the author of the "Recessional" may be forgotten when Bobbie Burns is a well-known name.

The grape growers of California have for many years been puzzled how to get paying prices for their fruit. Under the plan of independent marketing they were always competing with each other, and buyers had only to hold out until such time as the necessities of sellers would oblige them to dispose of their crop for whatever was offered. In this respect the grape growers were in the position of all farmers and fruit growers. If they tried to make a combination the result was the same. Grapes have therefore been sold much below the cost of growing them. Now there is to be a change. Mr. Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco has bought up a great part of the grape crop of the state at \$14 per ton, or less than a cent a pound. The California Wine Association made a bid of \$11.75 per ton, and will take at that price the surplus that Mr. Crocker will not need. This assures paying prices to California grape growers, and a greatly increased planting of grape vines is likely to occur within a year or two.

It is a safe rule in beginning farming to observe carefully and at first to follow pretty closely the practice of farmers who have long cultivated like soil in the same locality. In all long-settled communities farmers have learned by experience what crop can and what cannot be successfully grown. Most new comers, however, think that they can better the methods and practices in the locality to which they have moved. One or two years' experience teaches them their mistake, but it is only after more labor and money have been lost than can be afforded. We believe that there should be readiness to try new

crops and methods. Nobody can hope to know all that is possible in cultivating land. But there are some very obvious limitations, and these can be best understood by farmers who have fully learned the crops and methods of cultivating them that are generally practiced. In other words, the methods of ordinary farming should be learned before attempts at improvement can be profitably made.

**The Social Side of Church Going.**  
Though the church is eminently a social institution, it should never, in our opinion, be regarded as the open door to "society." In the city and in small towns it too often happens that a particular church home is selected merely because the "best people" attend that place of worship. This is clearly to belittle the object and aim of church going, and against this we desire to lift our voice.

The primary purpose for which Sunday-morning services are held is worship. This truth is never missed by right-minded Christians, in which category we should emphatically object to place any who should elect their church home because people of wealth or position there congregated.

Yet the right kind of church is none the less a social institution. The passing of the bare old meeting house and the growth of the church which has its Sunday school room, its class room, its lecture room and its parlors or parish house emphasizes the great change which the last fifty years has brought about in the general conception of the church and of its work in the community. The kind of "social" for which a modern parish house stands is not the kind of "social" against which anybody needs protest. The church should reach the needs of the people to whom it ministers, and should give them, if their lives are narrow and bare, that opportunity for friendly intercourse with their fellows which will make them better and happier members of society. We endorse most heartily the combination which Hall Caine's "Christian" made familiar to the general public. Sanctify amusement by making it respectable. Give poor, tired workers their pleasure as well as their prayer meeting. In the majority of cases they will come to the latter to thank God for the friends who furnished the former. And later they will come to church to ask Him to make them good even as their kind friends are good.

Yet to be condemned with the people who choose their church for its "social advantages" is the church in which suppers, theatricals and parties are regarded as more important than worship. The good George Willis Cooke, who is thoughtfully considering this and other present problems, says: "The objection does not lie so much against the wholesome amusements which may be introduced to increase the interest of the people in each other and in the church, as in the fact that the entertainment interest dominates everything else." In other words, it is not the social activity of institutions, but their aim and their approximations, that the social activity of the despiritualized church which is a dangerous element in modern religion.

Bishop Hall of Vermont has come out fairly and squarely against church fairs. William Bayard Hale of the Episcopal communion some time ago denounced in no uncertain way the whole category of undignified "pious shows" for the benefit of needy churches.

**A Historical Precedent.**  
Possibly a nation never has more closely followed a precedent established by itself than the United States in acquiring new territory at the close of the war with Spain has followed the same policy it took at the close of the Mexican war, and there was a similarity in the causes which brought the wars about. It is true that Texas was already an independent republic, with an established government, when it asked the United States to assist it in repelling the invasion of Mexican troops, while Cuba was but making a desperate struggle to throw off the cruel and tyrannical yoke of Spain, and this should be considered only as affecting our treatment of Cuba as it may differ from our policy in Texas at the close of the Mexican war, but it does not concern the other acquired territory.

There was a marked similarity in the two brief wars also. Both were more marked for the valor and bravery of the American soldiery, and the weakness and mistakes of the more numerous enemy, than for brilliant generalship upon the part of our commanders, or perfect harmony among them and sympathy between them and their superior officers in Washington.

But, having conquered the Mexicans, the United States, by treaty, acquired certain territory from Mexico, paying therefor \$12,000,000, even as it has paid \$20,000,000 to Spain for Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. In both cases it assumed the sovereignty over the new territory and its inhabitants, without in any way "asking the consent of the governed" as to their willingness to submit to our jurisdiction, or even today, although more than a half century has passed, one territory is so held, without our ever having admitted its residents to the full rights of citizenship.

The objections urged against the purchase and holding of this expansion of the United States borders to the Pacific Ocean were much the same as we hear today against expanding across that ocean. The distance away from our national capital, and our business centres of even its nearest border, greater in point of time required for traveling it than are now the Philippine Islands, while the Pacific coast could only be reached by a long and perilous sea voyage, as the unexplored "great American desert," the "alkal plains," across which it was said not even a bird could fly and live to reach the other side, the "Dead Sea" or Great Salt Lake, and the precipitous sides and snow-capped crests of the Rocky Mountains, over which the gallant Fremont, with his band of experienced soldiers, hardy trappers and Indian or half-breed guides, had been able to cross only by enduring such hardships and loss of life as were likely to deter any but the most adventurous from attempting such a journey: all these were claimed to have raised a barrier impassable for land commerce.

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tion between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast.

Nor was the character of the inhabitants of this worthless country forgotten. It was peopled by bloodthirsty and treacherous savage tribes, which made war upon one another continually for mere pasture, but united readily when killing, robbing, taking prisoners and torturing them, of the white men and women, could be looked upon as legitimate business.

Our wonder today is that such strong objections were not considered sufficient reasons for rejecting such a treaty and condemning those who advocated it. They could not point to the acquired territory, and show such cities of commercial value or population as Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Santiago and Ponce, nor to such districts of agricultural prosperity as exist upon Luzon and Porto Rico, nor to a civilized people anywhere in the new possessions whose trade was likely to be a desirable acquisition to inland trade or ocean commerce. They knew nothing then of the mineral wealth of the land, nor of any way to utilize the vast forests upon it, nor of the fertility of the soil. All of these were undiscovered, while we know that in the Philippines there is much wealth of this kind, though as yet its extent has not been done more than to be ascertained.

Although we may not in the next half century develop in these islands such rich and prosperous States as California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Arizona, which we have seen grow in the last half century in the territory acquired from Mexico, it seems that the prospects look much more encouraging than they looked then to build them from the land filled with Indians, who scarcely tolerated a few Mexican traders among them.

This much, then, upon the acquisition of this territory as a matter of business policy, and a following out of the precedents of the United States Government since the days when Thomas Jefferson advocated the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1803, for the supposed equivalent of \$15,000,000.

As a matter of sentimental policy or humanity, it may be a matter of opinion whether it is more humane and Christian like to protect the American and European interests and population in the cities, villages and plantations of the Philippines from the Taga's and other tribes of the islands, even though we have to maintain war there until we conquer a peace; or whether, having driven away the Spaniards, who had maintained peace over a part of the territory, we should abandon them to the cities may be looted and burned and the people massacred by their savage foes, under the command of an unscrupulous adventurer, who seems to be seeking only wealth and power for himself, regardless of how he may obtain it.

We say it may be a matter of opinion, because there are those who seem to strongly advocate the latter policy, although it is not our duty to think that they are expressing their honest convictions when they do so. For ourselves we can entertain but one opinion, and that is that such savages must be subjected to our laws and made to obey them, even though it may cost money and bloodshed, just as we would oblige the ignorant and criminal classes in our cities to conform to the laws which had been enacted for the benefit of the whole community. And in so enforcing the laws, we would not think it necessary to wait for "the consent of the governed."

**Boycotts During Strikes.**

The right of individuals to stop work when they are dissatisfied with either their wages or the conditions under which they work is done is unquestionable. In quitting work when the street railway corporation of Cleveland, O., refused to grant their demands, the conductors and motormen of that city were acting entirely within their rights, as they also were in making the agreement among themselves for that purpose. But the strikers were not at all satisfied with this modern program. A strike in industrial war, and there is strong temptation when such war has been once begun to regard any means as justifiable if it will accomplish the purpose desired. To this feeling was doubtless due the destruction of cars and loss of life by placing dynamite on the tracks where it was known that cars would pass. Probably not more than one or two of the strikers had any knowledge of this crime until after it had been committed. But it was the duty of all peaceably disposed citizens to bring to punishment those who were guilty of it. The duty was the more urgent on those engaged in the strike, because the destruction of property of their late employers was apparently at least instigated by them, as by the industrial war that they were prosecuting.

But such extreme measures compelled the authorities to interfere. Martial law has been proclaimed. The city is now under military rule. Under this the rights of all citizens are necessarily restricted to a much greater degree than they are under civil law. Yet it is while Cleveland is under martial law that the strikers and their sympathizers are using means that would be of doubtful legality even in time of peace. They are going through the city with threats that any business man who is seen riding on the street cars will have his business boycotted. So long as street cars are still liable to be wrecked by dynamite it would seem that this danger would be enough to prevent them from being patronized. But to supplement this dynamite check on travel with a boycott on all who dare defy the strikers shows a much more intolerable despotism than even military law would think of imposing.

One or the other must give way, and there ought to be no question which it should be. The State militia forces in Cleveland are put there to preserve order and to prevent the destruction of property and life. Their presence was made necessary because the city authorities were unable or unwilling to do their duty. The corporation which runs the street-car system of Cleveland has the right under its charter to run street cars on its lines, and every one has a right to use them if the fare is paid. The supplementing of dynamite with a boycott on all who dare to use the street cars is an offense that military law can reach.

Under martial law there is not even the right of free speech. The people who incite others to merely boycott those who ride on street cars may find an after effect from their words in the destruction of life and property that they neither expected nor intended. In times of popular excitement when it becomes necessary to proclaim martial law, there is no other possible attitude of good citizens than quiet submission to the powers that be until order is restored. How largely ordinary personal rights are restricted under military law is not much appreciated in this country, because we have had little need for using martial law to keep the peace anywhere. In our civil war, some men were arrested and thrown into prison merely because they talked too much. They loudly protested that this was an outrage and that they were denied the constitutionally guaranteed right of freedom of speech. But they were not. In time of war all personal rights must be held in

abeyance, as the Constitution expressly provides, with regard to that greatest of all rights, that of habeas corpus. If General Axline were to immediately arrest every person who used threats to prevent people from riding on the boycotted street cars, he would be acting entirely within his rights, and neither State nor Federal Judge could come into his military jurisdiction to ask by what right such persons were put in prison.

Military law is not an agreeable condition for any American community to be in. It was not meant to be made agreeable, for military law is in its nature repugnant to the principles of free government. For this very reason it is the duty of any one charged with the administration of military law to do it as sternly and inflexibly as possible. If all the people who are inciting boycotts against merchants and business men in Cleveland who patronize the street cars had been put in prison, the boycott would have ended about as soon as it began. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler would have done this if he were in General Axline's place. But so many military men have very high ideas about their duties in such a position as General Axline is placed in that his mistake is hardly to be wondered at. It is entirely proper to make military law as intolerable as possible to any community. The worse they like it, the sooner the necessity for its continuance will disappear, when the rights and blessings of the civil law will again be restored.

General Butler in New Orleans did not at all try to accommodate himself to the population by which he was surrounded. He obliged the city to do what he wanted it to do. Thereby he made himself hated, but New Orleans was that year freed from what had before been its annual scourge of yellow fever, and has learned how to keep free from it ever since. If General Axline in Cleveland will study the story of Butler in New Orleans both he and the people of Cleveland will learn more what military law means than either do at present.

Most of the protest against militarism and imperialism is very wide of its mark. We had a duty in the Philippines to preserve order as successors of Spanish rule that even in peace had been oppressive and cruel. While the insurrection exists we are obliged to do much that is also oppressive. But nobody expects this condition to last after our authority in the islands is established. Here is just the point where the widest divergence of views exists among the American people. Yet misapprehension of our relations to the islands is at the bottom of most of the anti expansion cry. We are not going to continue military rule perpetually in the Philippines any more than we are in the city of Cleveland. It is temporary in both cases, to meet conditions that cannot be handled in any other way. It was probably a mistake to send to the Philippines a peace commission to propose terms to Aguinaldo. General Grant's reply to the commandant at Vicksburg that unconditional surrender was the only alternative was probably as humane a condition as was needed. If General Axline should impose the same terms on those who are taking advantage of him to incite boycotts against peaceably disposed citizens, he would be acting entirely within his rights, and would restore order to the city so that its affairs could again be administered by its civil officers and judges.

Leniency towards offenders under civil law is not always best, and is best secured by executive rather than by judicial clemency. But when a military man is called to supersede civil officers it shows a condition of affairs that only the most heroic treatment can remedy. He is given extraordinary powers that he may use them so as to make his rule intolerable, and thereby compel those who have been refractory to change their policy. If he does this faithfully he is very unlikely to become popular, but he will have the consciousness of having done his duty, which is better far than popular plaudits of those who cannot see what his duty is.

**Improved Water Transportation.**

Notwithstanding the great advances that have been made in railways, steam and electric water transportation, where large vessels can find room for harborage, is still much cheaper than the railway transportation can possibly be. The recent letter of ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York, protesting against the expenditure of any more money for improving the Erie Canal, has called forth so many replies from business men of that city, that its effect has been wholly neutralized. Mr. Hewitt has always heretofore been a warm advocate of canal improvement. His recent reclamation probably only means that he has given up the hope of seeing successful canal competition with railroads in his time.

The fact that Canada is projecting a canal to connect Georgian Bay with the St. Lawrence River invites a healthy rivalry to secure as good water ways this side the lake. There are several routes through which ship canals will sometime be built. One is from Buffalo to Syracuse with an outlet at Rochester into Iroquois Bay. Another is from Oswego to Syracuse and still another from the St. Lawrence River, through the lakes Champlain and George, into the Hudson River. Another canal, perhaps not so large, will be constructed from Watertown on the eastern end of Lake Ontario and connecting it with the Mohawk at Rome.

In the meantime the City of Chicago is constructing for drainage purposes a ship canal to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. Thirty million dollars have been spent on this canal, and most of the excavating work has already been done. Improved means of excavating earth were invented by the contractors of the Chicago Drainage Canal, which has hastened the progress of this work. It is likely to make soil excavation for canals much cheaper than it has ever been before, and this will make it possible to construct deep water ways that will rival the railroads in cheap transportation. This last has been cheapened by large combinations of capital for the construction of cars that will hold two or three times as much as freight cars and carry 30 or more years ago. Larger boats must be built for canal traffic, and steam or electric power must supersede the horse and mule. In this way, the problem of cheaper transportation by canal will be solved.

There has long been a scarcity in Western cities of bills for currency, which most business men prefer to either gold or silver coin. There is a law of Congress which authorizes the issue of Government gold

certificates on deposit of gold, but not in smaller denominations than twenty-dollar bills. Such an issue has been authorized by Secretary Gage. Of course, the issue of these certificates will not directly make money more plentiful, though it is probable that national banks will include these gold certificates in their reserves, and may, therefore, issue more of the small bills that perform the largest part of the business transactions of the country. In some of the Western States the silver dollar is better liked than either gold or bills of any kind. It is less likely to be lost or destroyed than bills, and as it is a harder metal than gold coin its waste by abrasion is less. If gold were freely used as currency it would soon lose so much weight that only the fact of the value stamped on it would make it pass at the rate fixed by law.

There has been a notable decrease in the number of trusts that have lately been organized, and it is noted that in the new trusts the amount for which they are capitalized is not so greatly in excess of their value before the consolidation was effected. This shows that the business of organizing trusts has been greatly overdone. Some of the attempts to form trusts have proven failures, and even where the trusts are successful the larger part of its shares are held by its original promoters. The public is now pretty well informed as to the proportion of wind and solid values which are combined to make most of the trusts. The outside capital put in them is very small. It is fortunate that whatever there is in the trust is put in as stock and not as bonds. Hence, if the trust does not pay there will simply be a loss of expected dividends. Under the old plan of stocking and bonding, many original stockholders lost all they put in by foreclosure of the bonds that held a prior claim.

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certificates on deposit of gold, but not in smaller denominations than twenty-dollar bills. Such an issue has been authorized by Secretary Gage. Of course, the issue of these certificates will not directly make money more plentiful, though it is probable that national banks will include these gold certificates in their reserves, and may, therefore, issue more of the small bills that perform the largest part of the business transactions of the country. In some of the Western States the silver dollar is better liked than either gold or bills of any kind. It is less likely to be lost or destroyed than bills, and as it is a harder metal than gold coin its waste by abrasion is less. If gold were freely used as currency it would soon lose so much weight that only the fact of the value stamped on it would make it pass at the rate fixed by law.

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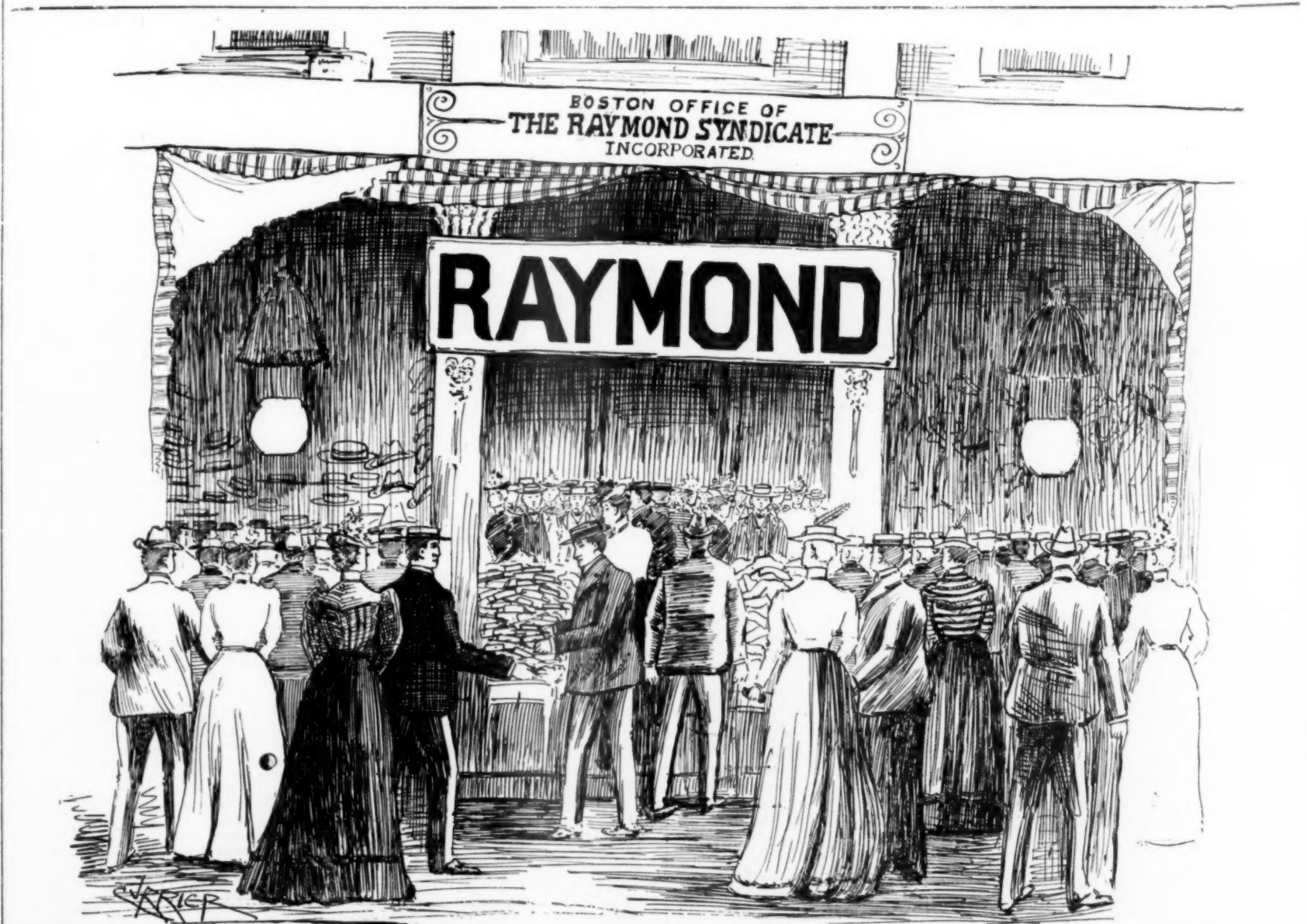
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let from the great lakes to the sea. The fact that Canada is projecting a canal to connect Georgian Bay with the St. Lawrence River invites a healthy rivalry to secure as good water ways this side the lake. There are several routes through which ship canals will sometime be built. One is from Buffalo to Syracuse with an outlet at Rochester into Iroquois Bay. Another is from Oswego to Syracuse and still another from the St. Lawrence River, through the lakes Champlain and George, into the Hudson River. Another canal, perhaps not so large, will be constructed from Watertown on the eastern end of Lake Ontario and connecting it with the Mohawk at Rome.

In the meantime the City of Chicago is constructing for drainage purposes a ship canal to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. Thirty million dollars have been spent on this canal, and most of the excavating work has already been done. Improved means of excavating earth were invented by the contractors of the Chicago Drainage Canal, which has hastened the progress of this work. It is likely to make soil excavation for canals much cheaper than it has ever been before, and this will make it possible to construct deep water ways that will rival the railroads in cheap transportation. This last has been cheapened by large combinations of capital for the construction of cars that will hold two or three times as much as freight cars and carry 30 or more years ago. Larger boats must be built for canal traffic, and steam or electric power must supersede the horse and mule. In this way, the problem of cheaper transportation by canal will be solved.

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DAILY SCENE IN AUGUST AT RAYMOND'S 352-4-6 WASHINGTON STREET. THIS IS TAKEN FROM A SNAP PHOTOGRAPH, AND IS NOT A "GOTTEN-UP" PICTURE.











### In Death's Protection.

"Convict escaped," muttered the people in the village, most of them with a hope that he might get clear away.

On the outskirts of one of the villages a gloom looking house, standing in its own grounds, and surrounded by ornamental elms and evergreens. It had been built by a convict some months before he was released. "I know the place," they were told, "I know the folk, I have no visitors," they were, to the country folk, a mystery.

"I must be near him, Charlie," was the widow's plea for her remaining son. "I know he is in the penitentiary, and I like to feel that he is not far away," she said, "not far!"

But, though the convict in the great prison was entered in the books as Exham, the widow and her son were known as Murray.

The gloom thickened as night approached; darkness would soon settle over all.

Through the driving mist, which was now turning to rain, a man approached the house. For some time he had been lying beneath the dripping shelter of a tree.

Now at the sound of distant voices he had crept from his hiding place. He looked round in

heavy striding course ran. It gave him an idea; there was but a few more minutes of daylight left; if he could climb up there, he would be safe for the next eight hours or so. He thought it seemed possible; there was a water-spout and some fairly stout vines of Virginia creeper. The voices came nearer. He sprang forward, and with a burst of will exertion lay full length upon the stone ledge, pausing for breath.

The voices were close by; he had been just in time.

"In here, you saw him, eh?"

"Ay, measter! I sin mun 'bout quarter hour agoon!"

"In here, men! Spread yourself!"

"Right, oh!"

"Two of you to back. Keep sharp lookout now. You stay along o' me, Thompson!"

A pealing ring at the door bell, then silent waiting.

The man on the ledge listened, holding his breath.

"Now, young woman, who lives here?"

"Mrs. Murray, o'ffer—we will here kindly speak soft!"

Then a man's voice.

"What's this—what do you want?"

"Wait, enough, sir. One of the convicts escaped this afternoon and was traced here."

"Here?"

"Yes, sir—seen only a few minutes ago. I must come in, please, and search the house."

"No, you can't do my mother lies dangerously ill."

"Afraid we must, though."

"Ah, Sergeant Makapeke! Look here, it's a matter of your knowledge. I shan't allow you to run without a proper warrant. I wouldn't answer for my patient's life. Mrs. Murray is dangerously ill—dying, I fear."

"Well, Dr. Stewart, you see, sir, it's a serious business, and you're a magistrate."

"Yes, Makapeke; and for that reason I tell you to get a warrant—if you can. Why, man, a doctor would not be such a fool as to come here."

"I don't know, sir—they generally run into some silly place or other—perhaps, he was."

"Ah, well—you'll have to stay outside the door, and that's all about it. If we find him inside, why—we shall know what to do with him."

The doctor could not have explained what made him hesitate in the middle of his speech. An absurd ghost of a deed had crossed his mind, and he had hurriedly brushed it away before it had time to be hidden there after all.

The sergeant and his men turned reluctantly to the door. "Don't go in," he began, "No. Night had fallen, and the thick darkness made it dark as a grave."

"There'll be no tracks to lose," I'll get a warren," though."

As they walked away the hunted creature on the ledge drew a breath of relief, and letting his head lie on his arm, he closed his eyes. He was so tired he could feel the rain as it fell all around him. At any rate he had time for consideration.

For half an hour he lay there in the darkness, his head buried in his arms, perfectly secure, until the first faint glimmer of dawn began to think hard what he should do next. The soft, warm summer drizzle enveloped him and melted him to the skin. At last he began to shiver. He in discomfort he raised himself from his warm place, and, silencing a ray of light about him in the darkness, he went front of him—windowward. He crept toward it, then, cautiously raising his head, he peered in. An empty bedroom—a man's room by the garments hanging on the door. Here might climb in and steal a look at the clock; here might find a note or a letter unobserved. He glanced across his nerve up to the ventilation

"I'll see who they are," he said, and again he went out. When infinite ears he raised his head, and found he could look right into the room past the edge of the blind. Two women stood their backs toward him. They were looking down upon some object on the floor. They were in their summer. Presently the younger turned so that his side face came into view. The watcher, with a sudden gasp, struck back.

"Christ!" he whispered, abandoned.

"What was that? Did you hear?"

"No, I heard nothing," said the doctor.

"What is it?" murmured the sick woman.

"Nothing, mother; but I fancied I heard some one call 'Christ.'"

The man outside had again laid himself flat on

seated very near the door. "That merciful, they've come," he said. "Christ has come! That man at the door said, 'Mrs. Murray' was ill. Can it be mother under that name? If so, I am safe!'"

For sudden illumination had come; he had decided what to do.

He crept backward to the window lint; which he had first looked.

"By George! I can chance it, anyhow," he said, and he slipped on the moment, raised himself and climbed it. Then he closed the window and drew down the blind.

Quickly he stripped himself of every stitch of clothing, lay down under the bed. Then he went to the washstand and scrubbed vigorously; at his hands and face; having got these fairly clean, he deliberately searched the drawers and pressed, and, finding the garments which he considered suitable, dressed himself from head to foot. Then, going to the glass, he surveyed the result.

"Yes, I shall pass," he said, for he saw a good-looking, manly fellow, cleanly, dressed in good taste, who had a quiet natural look, due to his close shaven face.

"I must run the chance of the house being empty," he said. "I shall wonder how me if they bring him along. I don't believe any of the other wardens would. Well, now, to see Christ, and, having put out the lamp, he quietly opened the door.

Within the next room death was at hand, and

"Why is he so long in coming?"

"Tell her he has been waiting for you," whispered the doctor, "and let her be quiet her."

Chris bent over and whispered.

"Yes," she said, "I know—and his innocence is proved!"

"A-3! He—must—make—haste."

There was a silent pause.

"Why doesn't he come?"

Again there was a pause.

Suddenly she called: "Dick, my dear boy!"

"Here I am, dear mother!"

The two others turned in amazement. The doctor shivered and his nerves crawled; the doctor merely wondered.

Dick advanced to the bed.

"Tell her you're pardoned—innocent," gasped Chris.

Dick bent over and whispered. His mouth closed, and tears filled her drying eyes.

"Thank God!" she murmured.

making my way in a little country choir, our own town. I'd be ashamed to mention such a thing!"

"You tossed her head defiantly. "Such questions do very well for people who have never traveled," she retorted, "but if you had seen more of the world you would know how such things are done in other places!"

"You were laughing," he said, "for she always did see the funny side of things, and a six weeks visit to Boston did not seem to her to make one a great traveler. The other young people laughed too, for they were quite apt to follow mother's lead, but secretly, it seemed a little thing to them to be paid for singing."

Mother forgot all about the conversation till Sunday morning, when she remembered it, and told grandmother, with another hearty laugh at its absurdity.

"But," she said, "they reached the meeting-house, and were there to their surprise to find the stupid, coarse

The girls in the body of the house. A red spot burned itself into each of mother's cheeks as she directed the steps and took her usual place in the singing seats, and sat down facing every one.

The girls nudged each other and a suppressed giggle ran around the group.

Mother, as I told you before, was extremely musical. Her sense of rhythm and spirit, and that glaze of merriment on her like new wine. If she needed any further incentive, she got it when the old pastor whom she loved so well rose and said in a throaty voice: "Some of our young people feel that the spirit of the age is against the church and that it is not worth while to go to church. I fear we cannot afford to pay them so well as we do the best we can without them. I will read the four hundred and thirty-first hymn—"

"Coronation,"

and then she took one look at his pale, discouraged face. A great throbbing of pity and indignation rose within her, and standing on her feet before all the people she sang the grand, old hymn.

to hear in that glorious voice. "Loud and clear as the angels," he roared up to heaven. Even as the song rang and he sang, his face lit up. When she ceased there was more than one drop a long length of content. The minister's face had lost its weary look when she sat down again.

Every body then saw a strange gentleman, who had been singing had taken his stand in his seat and listened to the choir, and his face, when he saw the look of disappointment on his face when the whole congregation joined in the next hymn.

After service, he asked the minister her name. That," replied her sister, well pleased to have her noticed, "the Pastor Dea. Didn't she do well?"

"The stranger," he said, "is a possible one. There are few such voices in this country," he replied. "Will you introduce me?"

Parson Webb took him to where mother stood and gave the introduction he sought.

"Hello," he said, "said the stranger, 'I wish to thank you for the beautiful hymns you have given me four voices is grand!' And mother, who had

emotions were aroused, could not say a word in just curtailed, blushing deputy. Farson then clasped her hand and said, "Thank you, dear, for your love, dear, dear, dear." Well, the next day mother was surprised to receive a call from the stranger. After some conversation, he told her that he was a great musical director in Boston, and that she had a voice that ought to be cultivated. Then mother told him of her father and told him how well she loved music, and how hard she would work only she could learn to sing as people sang who knew how.

Then he told her that she might learn if she chose, for it seems an eccentric old man, a great music lover, had left a large sum of money in some man's hands, to be used for the music; and that he would like to find a pretty boy or girl who had a voice worth cultivating.

The next time mother sang in the Mount Hope meeting-house, she had sang before and fascinated vast audiences at home and abroad. But among all the praise and adoration she received, none fell so sweetly on her ears as that of her old minister, who, after hearing her sing a wonderful solo, said: "You surely have the voice of an angel, Loll, since on studied, but it can never sound sweeter to me than it did the day you sang alone because"

—Electric cars were introduced into Cleveland, O., in 1882, by Bentley & Knight, into New York upon Fifth avenue in 1884, and be-

—In a memorandum recently brought to light, it is recorded that Vaucaesson was honored in 1748 by a visit from Louis XV, for the purpose of inspecting his marvellous carriage that raised without the aid of a horse or any visible means of propulsion. Two persons took their seats in the vehicle, which seems to have been as gorgeous as a sheriff's carriage, and were driven round the courtyard to the satisfaction of his majesty, and of the Duke de Morsmari, M. de Vaucaen, M. de la Roche, and other persons of rank.

The railway system of the United States reached Buffalo in 1829, Cleveland in 1838, Cincinnati in 1850, and St. Louis in 1852. In 1856, crossed the Mississippi River in 1856, and reached Omaha in 1859. The Union Pacific railway, extending from that point to

The famous bell that pealed the tidings of our first Fourth of July now stands, toneless, in the old Independence Hall at Philadelphia. Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech and Edward Warner of the Province of Pennsylvania were the men who

The assembly, wrote Collier, "was so small that it was impossible to collect its assistance in above a good bell casting the act from which the bell drew its existence they ordered this inscription to be placed upon the bell the last day of the month of January 1862." The bell was cast in Whitechapel, by whom it was not known, and when brought on shore and hung in the Independence Hall, it was shattered by the first stroke of the clapper. The bell was refast by Fass & Stowe of Philadelphia.

The result of the bell was a new model of the bell, made in the shape of a bell, but it was defective in tone. The firm thereupon made a new model of different proportions, and again cast the bell.

**SCIENTIFIC.**

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teaser Shorbarg's clinic in the Julius Hospital at Würzburg, Bavaria, in over four thousand cases without a single untoward result. "The use of chloroform for this preparation of chloroform is the quickness of its action, its comparative freedom from danger and the absence of the nausea and depression so common with ether."

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• The power of the Nazirine," says Prof. E. B. Owens in Cassier's Magazine, "has been estimated at about seven million horse power—greater probably than the physical power of any man exerting. At present about 250,000 horse power is to be developed on the American and Canadian slides, or about five per cent. of the total power available—not enough to perceptibly diminish the flow over the falls."

• "In California," remarks La Nature, "are vast tracts of cultivable land where the rainfall is insufficient, but where the temperature is so high that the summer months, and the time of the dry summer months, and they are dissipated by the early morning sun. It would be useful if some mechanical device could be invented to collect the moisture from the air, and allow it to fall upon them as the leaves of trees do, and allowing them to run down to the ground." An American meteorologist named Karlisville, we are told, is studying the problem and has already made some progress.

• "The dynamite explosion," says the *Illustrated*, "is the most powerful force that we know of. Dynamite explosions, he thinks, would serve, but would be too costly."

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have apprehended; but *this one*  
thing *I do*, forgetting those things  
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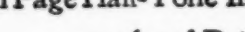
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